PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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LECTURE CXXXI.

THE FALL OF TRIPOLI.

Sir James Grigg.

—London Jan, 23.

To-day we have news of the fall of Tripoli. To all intents and purposes, this completes the destruction of the Italian Empire in Africa.

Both the Russian and British Armies have had their dark days and their retreats. For both, we believe, the tide has now firmly turned. We believe that both will bear their one share in the annihilation of the 'blatant beast' of the Axis.

For months past, we have been filled with admiration and gratitude for the stupendous exploits of the Red Army. To-day we have special cause to extend to our own army that admiration and gratitude.

For the destruction of the Italian Empire in Africa is overwhelmingly our show, ours and India's and Australia's, and New Zealand's and South Africa's, and that of the inhabitants of British East Africa and British West Africa.

Of course we have had ungrudging help from American Air Forces and American supplies in the latest stage, but, nevertheless, it has been overwhelmingly our show.

The Italian Empire in Africa covered an area 12½ times the size of the British Islands. And now none of it is left.

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Less than three months ago, General Alexander won the battle of El Alamein. In the course of this victory, he destroyed the greater part of Rommel's armour and wiped out five of the six Italian divisions under Rommel's command.

Without pause or respite, he sent the Eighth Army in pursuit of the defeated enemy. In 80 days, the Eighth Army advanced nearly 1,400 miles.

It was not an unopposed advance. All the time there was fighting. Twice, at El Agheila and at Buerat, Rommel halted and dug himself in.

It was not easy going. There was no railway. There was only one good road and that had been systematically sabotaged by the enemy. In spite of all this, the average rate of advance of the Eighth Army was 17½ miles a day and if we exclude the major pause at El Agheila and Buerat, it was 30 miles daily.

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Our men had to carry everything, including water and petrol. What that implies is shown by the fact that during one week, in a late stage of the advance, over 3,000,000 gallons of petrol were delivered at the Front, as also over 8,000 tons of ammunition.

The Royal Navy and bomber aircraft brought supplies up to the front. The Army seized and made ready new advanced landing grounds, which enabled our fighter aircraft to keep in touch with the retreating enemy. And, all the while, army lorries pressed forward.

UNPARALLELED MILITARY FEAT.

It was an unparalleled feat of military organisation that has flung so great a force at such speed so far across an inhospitable desert.

From landing grounds in North Africa and from beleaguered Malta our Aircraft has wreaked havoc on the Axis lines of communication. In the narrow waters of the Sicilian Straits and along the length of Italy's coast, the Navy took a heavy toll of ships carrying supplies and reinforcements which Rommel so sorely needed.

The Eighth Army has fulfilled the task originally allotted to it. Egypt has been freed from the fear of invasion and Italy has been stripped of the last shred of its African Empire.

In 1940 that Empire was held by over half a million Italian troops. Since then Mussolini has sent into Libya another eight Italian divisions and Hitler has added some five German divisions.

We can say that in almost a matter of hours not a man will be left in arms on what was once Italian soil.

To-day new horizons open out and Gen. Alexander's victorious troops turn their eyes to another enemy and another battle ground to the west.

UNLAMENTED END OF AN EMPIRE.

(*Daily Telegraph*).

Jan. 25.

With the fall of Tripoli, the Empire which Mussolini waded through so many crimes to consolidate and expand, comes to an unlamented end.

It must add to the bitterness of the punctured Caesar to reflect that its collapse is directly traceable to one crime, his own. The Rape of Abyssinia, which he carried through in defiance of and to the shame of civilised opinion, was an outrage, which forced him into the world war, to fester his indignation at the ineffectual opposition of the League to his Abyssinian adventure. There lurked in him the knowledge that unless he could come to an understanding with enough other criminals to consolidate his conquest, it would, sooner or later, be reversed.

He tried his best. There is no humiliation at the hands of the Germans which he has spared Italy, from the virtual occupation of her homeland, to the leaving in the lurch of her soldiers in North Africa, so that their masters might escape.

All has proved in vain.

Not one shred of the colonies, on which Italy expended so much effort and treasure—and in which she showed so much brutality—now remains.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

23—1—43 to 29—1—43.

Russia.—A special Russian Communiqué issued on Tuesday reports the completion of the liquidation of the German forces trapped in the STALINGRAD area. Since the beginning of this general offensive 40,000 officers and men have been killed, 28,000 prisoners have been taken, and 1,297 tanks, 2,978 guns and 523 aircraft have been captured. Only a small remnant, not more than 12,000 men remains awaiting annihilation in a few days.

During the week Russian forces occupied the following places :—

Jan. 19 : VALUIKI (VORONEJ Front), PETROVSKOE (North CAUCASUS), KAMENSK (south) and DIVNOE (south). *Jan. 21* : VOROSHILOVSK (STAVROPOL). *Jan. 22*: SALSK (Southern front). *Jan. 23* : ARMAVIR (Caucasian Front), VOLOKONOVKA (Central front). *Jan. 24*: STARBELSK (on the KHARKOV

railway). *Jan 26*: BELAYA GLINA (Lower Don Front). On *Jan. 19*, the Manych and the Donetz were crossed and on *Jan. 25*, the occupation of VORONEJ was completed.

So the great 'Master Plan' of the Russian winter offensive is working and the Soviet 'sickle' is moving its way towards ROSTOV. Soviet armies are now approaching the great centres of German resistance on the ROSTOV—VOROSHILOVGRAD-KUPYANSK-KHARKOV-BYELGOROD-KURSK line.

Tripolitania.–Since its capture, TRIPOLI, for the first time in many months has settled down to normal, free from unceasing Allied bombing attacks. Not a single plane of the enemy has appeared to molest its new-found peace. The local population of over 100,000 men, Arab and Italian have accepted the British entry and the town is being converted into an Allied base.

A proclamation dated Jan. 26 has been issued in TRIPOLI announcing the establishment of a military British Government in TRIPOLITANIA, which will be both 'firm' and 'just.' While Fascists will be interned and their shibboleths banned, the Italian courts of justice will continue to function and arrangements will be made for adequate food supply.

The events of the week are: Jan 19: the capture of HOMS and TARHUNA; Jan 21: the fall of CASTEL VE BENITO (Axis main air port); Jan 22: the capture of CASTEL VERDA (on the coast); Jan 23: The Fall of TRIPOLI; Jan 24: air raid on MADININE, (landing ground) and ZARRA (harbour); and Jan 25: the occupation of ZAUIA, 30 miles west of TRIPOLI and the strafing of ZUARA, a fishing port a further 40 miles away.

Forces of the Eighth Army are still moving westward, close on the heels of the Axis, now on their last stretch of run for TUNISIA.

In the Eastern Sahara area the Meharites (the Camel Corps) occupied TAHOAK, EL BAKAREU, SARDLESS and EL BERCA.

Le Clerc's fighting French occupied MISDA and DJEBEL MEFOUSSA, about a hundred miles south of TRIPOLI.

Tunisia.—During the week the enemy made some attempts to gain a foot-hold in the BOU ARADA—GOUBELLAT area and made a temporary advnce of about 7 miles south-west of PONT DU FAHS. His aim was to oust the Allies if he could from the PONT DU FAHS high ground and keep a corridor open for the retreating Afrika Corps.

In a bitter six-day battle in the hills and valleys between GOUBELLAT and KAIRWAN, the German tank thrusts have been repulsed and the enemy's attempts to capture BOU ARADA, ROBAA, and OUSSELTIA, all of strategic value have been frustrated by the counter-measures adopted by the First Army.

The Solomons.—U. S. ground forces have now replaced the Marines. Attacking the Japanese positions west of the GUADALCANAR the U. S. air forces captured 6 important elevations and KOKUMBONA. REKATA BAY, MUNDA, KAHILI, BALLALA, KOLUMBANGARA (NEW GEORGIA) were bombed.

New Guinea.—Following the capture of SANANANDA the Allies have advanced to GIRUWA on the PAPUA Coast. Smashing air raids were carried out on RABAUL, LAE, SALAMUA and WEWAK, the remaining Japanese bases in the Island.

China.—Fighting is in progress in TAMENG-LUNG area. In a 24-day campaign the Japanese have been driven from the Tapieh mountains. In the North SHANGTUNG Province the Chinese have occuppied CHANGCHIU, CHEKAO and HSIAKO.

Burma.—The Allied targets of the week were:—January 19: INDALI (AKYAB Island), THAZI (between RANGOON and MANDALAY); January 20: TOUNGOO, MAGWE area, SHWEBO, HEHO and MYINGYAN; January 21: Objectives between AKYAB and RATHEDAUNG; January 23: HEHO, RANGOON (day-light raid), SHADUZUP; January 25: NABHA; January 26: SHADUZUP, MEZA, NABHA, MANDALAY and transport on the Chindwin River and off the Arakan coast.

Besides, on January 21, Allied Forces shelled Japanese positions at Donbaik on the MAYU Peninsula.

A small number of Japanese aircraft attacked Allied positions in ARAKAN. The damage was slight.

India.—On January 23 a few enemy aircraft dropped bombs in S. E. BENGAL. On January 23 there was a small noon-tide attack on the CHITTAGONG area in which 2 Japanese planes were brought down.

Miscellaneous.—The war now costs BRITAIN £ 14,000,000 daily. The year's expenditure is expected to be about £ 4,900 million. In announcing these figures in the House of Commons on Tuesday Sir Kingsley Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded us how the general soundness of British finance was of great assistance to the material and moral strength of the Allies.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

7—1—43 (Sunday).

EUROPE.

IGHT:—

BERLIN (capital of Germany)—(22 Allied planes missing).

Transport targets in FRANCE, BELGIUM and HOLLAND.

NORTH AFRICA.

Enemy concentrations and retreating columns on the coastal road between ZLITEN and MISURATA.

The harbour at TRIPOLI.

Vehicles on the SFAX-TRIPOLI **Road.**

RUSSIA.

Air combats and aircraft on the ground all along the entire Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

Supply dumps at LAE (N. Guinea).
The wharf areas at MADANG and FINSCHHAFEN.
The aerodrome at RABAUL and GASMATA (N. Britain) and CAPE GLOUCESTER.
Enemy transport on the ADMIRALTY Islands.
Jap targets on the AKYAB Island (Burma).

18—1—43. (Monday).

EUROPE.

DAY:—
Railway targets in Northern FRANCE (1 Allied plane missing).

NIGHT:—
Goods trains in Northern FRANCE.
An enemy convoy off the DUTCH coast.
Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.

NORTH AFRICA and MEDITERRANEAN.

The air base at CASTEL BENITO.
The harbour at TRIPOLI.
Retreating enemy columns west of TRIPOLI.
TUNIS.
Communications, power stations and a small ship at PORTO EMPEDOCLE.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

Enemy installations at LAE (N. Guinea).
The aerodrome at FINSCHHAFEN and MUBO (N. Guinea).
The wharf area at MADANG.
RABAUL (N. Britain).
A ship off BISMARCK.
The aerodrome at MEIKTILA (Burma).
Villages in the AKYAB River area.

19—1—43 (Tuesday).

EUROPE.

NIGHT:—
Laying mines in enemy coastel waters.

NORTH AFRICA.

The harbour and ship at TRIPOLI.
SOUSSE.
The airfield at CASTEL BENITO.
2 enemy supply ships off TUNISIA.
The aerodrome at BIZERTA.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Eastern battlefield.

FAR EAST.

The aerodrome at SALAMAUA (N. Guinea), and GASMATA (N. Britain).
Supply dumps at LAE (N. Guinea).
MERAUKE.
Targets on KAI Islands (Burma).
Building at BAUCAU (Timor).
Villages on the AKYAB Island.
RATHEDAUNG (Burma).

20—1—43 (Wednesday)

EUROPE.

DAY:—
Railway and other targets in Northern FRANCE and BELGIUM.
A factory at HENGERO (Holland).

NORTH AFRICA and MEDITERRANEAN.

Enemy troops and transport columns at TRIPOLI and west of TRIPOLI.
Railway targets in SICILY.
The aerodrome at PANTELLARIA (Sicily).
The road between GABES and TRIPOLITANIA Frontier.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the entire Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

Supply dumps at LAE (N. Guinea).
The wharf area at FINSCHHAFEN (N. Guinea).
The aerodromes at CAPE GLOUCESTER and GASMATA (N. Britain).
The aerodromes at TOUNGOO, SHWEBO (Burma) and HEHO (Burma).
A train in the MAGWE area.
The railway junction at MYINGYAN (Burma).

21—1—43 (Thursday).

EUROPE.

DAY:—
The airfields at CAEN and TRICQUEVILLE (France).
The docks at CHERBOURG and FLUSHING (France).

NIGHT:—
Industrial objectives in the RUHR (Germany).

NORTH AFRICA & MEDITERRANEAN.

The aerodrome at CASTEL BENITO.
Enemy columns in the PONT DU FAHS area.
The landing ground at BEN GARDANE (Tunisia).
Ships off the coast of TUNISIA.
The aerodrome at BIZERTA.
Rail communications behind the enemy's lines.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Eastern Front.

FAR EAST.

Jap position at MUNDA (N. Georgia).
The aerodrome at LAE and SALAMAUA.
Enemy objectives between AKYAB and RATHEDAUNG (Burma).
Villages on the AKYAB Island.

22—1—43 (Friday).

EUROPE (7 Axis planes and 10 allied planes lost).

DAY:—
Oil installations at TERNEUZEN (Holland) and GHENT (Belgium).
Enemy airfields at MAUPERTUS, ABBEVILLE and ST OMER.

NORTH AFRICA and MEDITERRANEAN.

Shipping at ZUARA (Libya).
The harbour at TRIPOLI.

Retreating enemy columns west of TRIPOLI.
Enemy vehicles in the OUSSELTIA valley (Tunisia).

The aerodrome at TUNIS.
The port at GABES.
SFAX (Tunisia).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Eastern battlefield.

FAR EAST.

The Naval base at AMBOINA.
The harbour and aerodrome at RABAUL (N. Britain).
Last enemy pocket at SANANANDA point.
Supply dumps at LAE (N Guinea).
Targets in Prome District (Burma.)
Water transport on the IRRAVADDY River.
Shipping along the ARAKAN coast.

23—1—43 (Saturday).

EUROPE (3 allied planes missing).

NIGHT :—
The submarine base at LORIENT (France).
Military objectives in western GERMANY.

NORTH AFRICA & MEDITERRANEAN.

Enemy landing grounds in TUNISIA.
Axis columns and vehicles retreating along the coastal road west of TRIPOLI.
Enemy positions in the PONT DU FAHS area.
Targets in SICILY.
Shipping off TUNISIA.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes all along the whole Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

Japanese positions at REKATA BAY.
Jap installations at MUNDA (N. Georgia).
KAHILI and BALALE Islands (Short lands).
The aerodrome at LAE and SALAMAUA.
The harbour and aerodrome at RABAUL (N. Britain).
Jap aerodrome at SHWEBO (Burma).
Buildings at GANGAU (Burma).
Shipping off the ARAKAN coast.

ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

18—1—43 (Monday). BRITAIN.

Coastal districts of South-east ENGLAND.

NORTH AFRICA.

The harbour at TOBRUK. (5 Axis planes shot down).

FAR EAST.

The MILNE BAY area (N. Guinea) ; Air combats over AMBOINA Island (1 Jap plane shot down).

19—1—43 (Tuesday).

BRITAIN.

No information available.

NORTH AFRICA.

Allied forward positions on the LIBYAN front.

RUSSIA.

Supplying the surrounded German troops in the STALINGRAD area.

FAR EAST.

CALCUTTA area (India) (2 Jap planes shot down).

20—1—43 (Wednesday).

BRITAIN.

DAY :—
LONDON area. (a school hit and many children casualties).
ISLE of WEIGHT.

NORTH AFRICA.

Support to withdrawing Axis remnants.

FAR EAST.

A small Allied vessel off AUSTRALIA; MILNE BAY.

21—1—43 (Thursday).

BRITAIN.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. (1 Axis plane shot down).

NORTH AFRICA.

No details available.

FAR EAST.

Air-field at GUADALCANAR.

22—1—43 (Friday).

BRITAIN.

A town on the south-west coast of ENGLAND;
A few places in the North-east ENGLAND.

RUSSIA.

Advancing Russian armies in all sectors of the Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

CHITTAGONG area.

23—1—43 (Saturday).

BRITAIN.

Widely separated places in North-east ENGLAND.
Two places in South-west ENGLAND.

NORTH AFRICA.

The allied base at BONE (Algeria).

FAR EAST.

CHITTAGONG area (India).

24—1—43 (Sunday).

BRITAIN.

No air activity reported.

RUSSIA.

Air battles over the various battle areas.

FAR EAST.

The airfield at GUADALCANAR.

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE FALL OF TRIPOLI. If for weeks, nay, for months, past, by her valour and heroism, RUSSIA has deservedly occupied the spot-light, no less deservedly and none the less gloriously, this week, it is 'our' turn, the British Empire's turn, to take that honoured place, for in the words of the British Secretary of State for War, TRIPOLI is 'overwhelmingly our show, BRITAINS's and INDIA's and AUSTRALIA's and NEWZEALAND's and SOUTH AFRICA's and that of the inhabitants of British EAST AFRICA and British WEST AFRICA'.

The fall of TRIPOLI is not merely the fall of the last of ITALY's Imperial capitals in AFRICA but is the destruction of the entire Italian Imperial fabric, which Mr. Churchill had promised to carry out as early as the Christmas of 1940.

It also completes happily the first part of the greatest military operation of its kind in history which General Montgomery initiated on October 23, at EL ALAMEIN, where Rommel, Hitler's ablest commander, had mustered vast forces, contemplating a break-through to SUEZ. But the 8th Army delivered such a deadly blow that Rommel's flight which then started has not yet ceased though a quarter of a year has passed and a distance of 1,400 miles has been traversed. General Montgomery in hot and unrelenting pursuit of the fleeing enemy has achieved a great feat. This was not an unopposed walk-over. It was not easy going either. There was no railway. The enemy had sabotaged the only road available. Everything had to be carried, including, water and petrol. Yet the rate of Montgomery's advance was 30 miles a day, excluding major halts at EL AGHEILA and BUERAT!

This marvel was accomplished by a scientific co-ordination of the different military arms. 'The Royal Navy and the Bomber Aircraft brought supplies up to the Front. The Army seized and made ready new advanced landing grounds while the fighter aircraft kept in touch with the retreating enemy.'

"Tripoli fell to parallel thrusts along a 60-mile front by three columns, consisting of the Eighth Army's most famous units. Rommel was more concerned to assure the retreat of his rear-guards than to save the city. The Axis commander did try to hold up the British columns converging on the city by extensive demolitions on the coast road, throwing a small Panzer force against the Eighth Army units which had reached a point south of the city. The action then came to its grandest climax. Rommel misjudged the pace of the British advance just as he had misjudged General Montgomery's armoured strength at

EL ALAMEIN and the pace of the advance from EGYPT. Completely out-generalled Rommel fled westwards. Throughout General Montgomery has exploited his personal beliefs and speeding forward with his troops he saw the fall of TRIPOLITANIA'S capital. As the victorious and jubilant forces of the 8th Army rolled down the city from the Jabel heights the revered Commander stood watching them."

Thus the Desert war has ended, the Desert has been conquered and soon there will not be a single man left in arms on ITALY's African soil.

TRIPOLI will hereafter be a major Allied port and air base adjacent to TUNISIA and the 'bomb alley' through which Axis Supplis are smuggled. TRIPOLI's capture has brought about the relief of MALTA and will soon lighten the burden of the Royal Navy.

Great, indeed, has been the part borne by the Royal Navy in the victory—a distinguished part—not confined to a day or a week, but covering the whole period of the North African operations. It began at the ends of the earth from which warships brought vital convoys to the Middle East, and then fed the Army as it sped along the Libyan Desert. Even before the opening of the EL ALAMEIN battle complete naval units were in readiness at ALEXANDRIA to serve SOLLUM, BARDIA, TOBRUK, DERNA, BENGHAZI and TRIPOLI, as each place was taken—' mine-sweepers for opening up the captured ports, small patrol-craft for essential harbour duties, tugs, and tank—landing craft and ships with petrol and water. But the Navy's task was not of convoying supplies only—cruisers, destroyers, submarines and the Fleet Air Arm joined in offensive sweeps even before the EL ALAMEIN battle. The British submarines also played their part, by frequently surfacing and attacking the Axis-occupied coastal areas, thus keeping them in perpetual jitters.

The next obstacle to the advance of the victorious Eighth Army is the Mareth Line, some 60 miles inside TUNISIA, a line of French fortifications which the Italians partly dismantled in 1940 under the Armistice terms, but which the Germans have lately strengthened as a line of defence to their retreating forces.

Though with the capture of TRIPOLI much has been accomplished, still much remains. Mussolini's African Empire has been destroyed but the Axis has not been cleared out of NORTH AFRICA. TUNISIA still remains and Rommel cleverly avoiding disastrous engagements after the EL ALAMEIN defeat is taking some 200,000 men and much armour into TUNISIA. There is stiff fighting ahead and the Allies, building up their own strength on both sides of the enemy, are biding their time.

The psychological reactions to the TRIPOLI victory are already apparent in ITALY. 'The African disaster crowned by the loss of TRIPOLI'; wires Reuter, 'has thrown all the political calculations of the Italian Governing

classes into disarray. Behind the Fascist facade, Generals, Court officials, Diplomats and Industrialists are watching one another apprehensively to see who are the enemies and the Allies of to-morrow. The King and his family are being shuttled round the peninsula, on public ceremonies to get them thoroughly committed to the Duce's policy'

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AN HISTORIC MEETING. Full details are now available of the 'Unconditional Surrender' Meeting as it has been named, at CASABLANCA between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill which the B. B. C. suddenly announced on Tuesday night. So the great leaders—or rather the great friends—because we are informed that at a Press Conference at the end of this 10th day meeting President Roosevelt called on 'Winston' to speak, using Mr. Churchill's Christian name—have met for a fourth time during the war for heart-to-heart talks. Stalin, who had been invited but could not come being in charge of the winter operations, and General Chiang Kai Shaik were kept informed of the proceedings of the meeting. Giraud and De Gaulle were present and the way had been prepared for their reapproachment, which, happy to report, has resulted in their issue of the following joint declaration:

'We have met, we have talked. We have registered our entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of FRANCE and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy. This end will be achieved by the union in war of all Frenchmen fighting side by side with their Allies'

Great plans have been laid at the meeting for the complete destruction of the enemy, as may be seen from the name with which the great meeting has been given at the instance of President Roosevelt. U. S. or 'Unconditional Surrender' is the nickname of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant who advocated a fight to the finish in the American Civil War. Speaking at the end of the series of conferences, Mr. Churchill declared that nothing could ever come between him and President Roosevelt who were working together 'linked by a friendship which was one of the strongest sinews of the war of the Allied Powers and added that in the great African enterprise which had out-generalled, out-manoeuvred and hood-winked Hitler and had altered the whole strategic out-look he was proud to work as President Roosevelt's lieutinent.'

In the midst of these activities the social and business side was not forgotten—such as a dinner party to the Sultan of MOROCCO, a visit to the U. S. troops at PORT LYAUTEY, and another to the French and American graves at MEHDIA—the first resistance point following the American landing on the North African coast.

RUSSIA. The complete liquidation of the trapped German armies before STALINGRAD is imminent. German military commentators and News Agencies are breaking the dismal tidings to their countrymen. The German Radio broadcast on Monday, 'The situation around STALINGRAD has become more acute after the Soviet break-throughs from the North and South. The ring around the German forces has become tighter still.' Gen. Dietmar, the German military commentator has added that the encircled forces can only hold or perish but they have no chance of retreat.

The German News Agency further reveals the German plans are in progress to shorten the whole of the Russian Front to form a new main defence line and the explanation is 'The winter battle in the East is increasing in fury from day to day. The Russian divisions, which are fighting in this bitter battle are far superior in man-power and material to the Germans.' No wonder Stalin, jubilantly exclaims, 'Forward—to rout the German invaders and to drive them out beyond the limits of our country.'

And Stalin has good cause to be proud. In about two months, the Red winter offensive operating over a 600-mile front has moved west to a depth of over 200 miles, driven the enemy across the Volga, and the Don, and from the Kalmuck steppes to the approaches to the Black Sea, routed 102 enemy divisions and captured over 200,000 prisoners and 13,000 guns. The relief of LENINGRAD and the crossing of the Manych and the Donetz are very important events by themselves, but not so much for the material gains, substantial, as they are, as for the accumulating evidence they furnish of the mounting weakness of the enemy. Hitler is now threatened not only in the CAUCASUS but also at ROSTOV, KHARKOV and KURSK, the key-positions of his winter-line and as he retreats, his satellites, the Rumanians, the Hungarians and the Italians have become restive and, far from being willing to be the cannon-fodder which they were, have now become a major liability. They fight so long as they must but at the first opportunity surrender to the enemy. In the place of Hitler's extravagant boasts in 1939, 1940, 1941 & 1942, Goebbels is telling his countrymen of blood, toil and sweat and tears to face a 30 Years' War. Of all the factors the Herrenvolk fear most is a Russian reprisal for the misdeeds of their tyrants and Goebbels is now clearly manipulating this fear to goad them on to further effort.

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TUNISIA. The present lull in the Tunisian operations is a common feature of modern warfare, whether the battle-field is in NORTH AFRICA, or LIBYA, or RUSSIA, or BURMA or the SOUTH-PACIFIC. It is the lull after the storm, the pause that follows and must follow big advances and victories. Advances and victories

cannot be continuous, so long as there is a stubborn foe to oppose. Nor does the lull imply slothful ease, or imply loss of initiative. It is the period of recuperation, reinforcement and reorganisasion, of improvements in communications and the bringing-in of supplies, of repairing and refitting. If modern warfare has simplified distance it has also increased the military impediments.

The Tunisian problems are exactly these. Troops and supplies landed at ALGIERS and CASABLANCA, after running the gauntlet of the submarine have to be transported over long distances, very much as in LIBYA. The African French can supply enough good-will but can supply no fighting material. Their roads are long and twisting and turning and pass through sodden country. And as the existing air-fields are in enemy's hands new ones have to be constructed.

With all the advantage of a short sea-passage and some bases in TUNISIA the Axis too are facing serious difficulties in getting supplies through the Mediterranean—such is the heavy toll taken by the R. A. F. and the Royal Navy, but Hitler driven to desperate straits is trying frantically to maintain his vanishing control of the Mediterranean and retain a toe-hold in TUNISIA. So the going will be none too easy. Therefore the Allies take time to build up their North-African strength and the present lull, far from being a pause, is a period of intense preparation and activity.

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AN AXIS PACT. The Tripartite Economic Pact signed between GERMANY, ITALY and JAPAN on Jan. 20 and announced with a flare of trumpets from the Axis radios on the next day is the latest Axis divice to give a fillip to the flagging morale of their home-fronts. The Pact is said to contemplate economic exchanges between the Axis countries to a limited extent during the war and to an unlimited extent after the war. It presumes the existence, now, of communications between GERMANY and ITALY on the one hand and JAPAN on the other hand, besides postulating the defeat of the United Nations at the end of the War. Enlarging on the glories of the new Pact a German radio message in English states—'This pact increases the war potential. Distances between the three Powers do not make impossible, details provided in the treaties. It has proved possible to exchange commodities and important inventions. It has been possible for an Italian plane to fly to JAPAN. The arrival of Japanese marines in the Atlantic has opened up possibilities for direct exchange'. We need hardly add that all this is mere propaganda rubbish. While JAPAN herself is unable to bring her loot home from her occupied countries owing to shipping shortage we are asked to believe that she will send goods to ITALY and GERMANY. It is absurd that a responsible Government Communiqué should quote the example of the flight of a single Italian plane as proof of communication facilities. Less than ever the Mediterranean has ceased to be an Italian sea

even for ITALY's European trade. ITALY herself is in straits for food and war materials so that GERMANY has to send them and keep her going and this ITALY is the country now as described as able to supply JAPAN out of her excess.

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CHILE. The severance on Jan. 20 of CHILE's diplomatic relations with the Axis is the latest instance of Axis misbehaviour driving even the most docile Powers into the Allied camp. We understand that popular demonstrations followed the Government announcement and CHILE's important paper, *The La Nacion* wrote 'We could not do our duty merely by sensational demonstrations.' So CHILE means business, though her material contribution may not be substantial. In a larger sense, however, as Mr. Cordell Hull has said, CHILE's action is an important contribution to the security of the American continent. It also confirms the identity of her ideals and aspirations with those of the United Nations.

The whole of SOUTH AMERICA is now ranged against the Axis Powers, with the exception of ARGENTINA. Of these, 11 States are engaged in the war and 7 have broken off relations.

ARGENTINA, with her large German population is still a dark horse, but even she has taken action against Diet Dietrich Niebahr, the German Naval Attache for Fifth-Column activities.

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THE FOOD PROBLEM. Readers of the Bulletin know how since the prices of food-grains began to rise we have sounded the note of warning and called on the National War Front and other responsible agencies to tackle this most important problem. Wars are won, as Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee has lately reminded us, not only on the battle-fields but also in the fields of agriculture, and we would add, also in the market-place, the grocer's shop and the weekly *shandy*. Food is the People's War barometer—the one practical test which they apply to war conditions—and who can say that there is not mother-wit in it?

Much is being written and more is being spoken about the ways and means of controlling the supply and bringing down the prices of food-stuffs and in the multitude of counsellors and critics there is wisdom as well as confusion. While we do not pretend to judge we are confident that a satisfactory solution should be near at hand seeing that the authorities from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy downwards have envisaged the situation, and all the responsible organs of public opinion have taken up the cry. To make up the deficit rendered inevitable by the loss of BURMA, and to

meet the increased demand due to the arrival of our Anglo-American comrades all measures are useful, each in its own way—from dearness allowances, priority of transport, equitable inter-Provincial distribution to stoppage of export and increase of import but we contend that all these measures operating over large areas and wide distances will take time to infiltrate and that the remedy, immediate as well as simple for local hardship, is to control the local Hoarder and the local Profiteer. He is the uncontrolled vampire of the locality. He has tasted blood—nay, sucked it—we mean the poor man's earnings and will continue to bleed him white, if he may. Writers and speakers may denounce him and call him anti-social, unmoral but he knows his job, knows it better than his revilers. This is the time to apply the remedy if there is one. The harvest is coming in, garnered in abundance. But the Hoarder will hoard and the Profiteer will make hell while the mess lasts. It is therefore the local Hoarder and the local Profiteer that should be mastered by vigilance and sternness. The civic battle on this Home Front is no doubt, difficult and must be carried to secret go-downs and the blackest of black-markets; but it is well worth the fight. We therefore welcome the recent utterance of the Food Member of the Government of India that very strong measures including confiscation without payment are contemplated as a punishment for hoarding and profiteering.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

H. E. The Governor of Madras—Jan 21.

During the year 1942 there was hardly a day when something unforeseen difficult or catastrophic did hot happen. Looking back at those twelve months and comparing them with the present, what a contrast there is. However optimistic one may have been in one's heart, there were moments of pessimism during last year, and people seemed to feel that there might be a double attack on India, by Japan in the East and by Germany in the West.

Now, in the first month of 1943 they are witnessing big changes.

I think the danger of invasion of India is most remote. I do not think the Japanese, who failed to carry it out, when they were in a much more favourable position, last March, April or May, will attempt it now.

Prophecy in time of war is rather foolish, but as far as one can see, the chances of an invasion of India are very small indeed.

ENEMY'S REVERSES.

That does not mean that there might be no air raids, as there had been in Calcutta, and which, he felt certain there would be again. The Japanese might try to upset the morale of the people of Madras, Ceylon, or other towns along the coast, but that was a different thing from an attempted invasion. Since last year the tide had turned. Japan had her forces scattered over a wide area. She was suffering reverses at several points. The Allies were only making a small advance into Burma, but it was a prelude to bigger things in the near future. Japan had apparently gambled on a short war as Germany had done, but she would find that it was not to be so.

The Russians were making great advances, attacking the Germans with courage and daring. The German defeats during the last few weeks were of outstanding importance

It might not only be the beginning of the end, but that end may be much quicker than we anticipate.

In North Africa great progress had also been made, and the enemy flung back to Tripoli, and almost to Tunis. The Italian Empire now was almost absolutely all gone.

With the clearing of the enemy from North Africa, we can begin that great offensive against the Germans and Italians, which everybody is longing for in their own countries.

We must not however be complacent because a few victories have been won. There would still be difficult battles to fight, and more blood-shed, before final victory was won.

FOOD SITUATION.

There might still be trouble in India. The food situation is by no means good but I hope it will not lead to great unrest. It is a matter which is engrossing the minds of every member of my Government and myself almost to the exclusion of anything else. I trust it will improve and there are signs that it will.

I beg everyone to do all they can to discourage profiteering, hoarding and black marketing, and all those things which are such an evil in war time and which, I am afraid, are practised on a large-scale.

I have mentioned that hoarding is taking place and that people are hoarding for private profit. I appeal to the public to co-operate with the authorities to put a stop to this wicked thing, so rampant in this country at the present time.

CHAOS COME AGAIN.

(From the Observer).

Axis success can be measured by the evil which they produce, whereas we who fight for civilisation have the double task of resisting evil and promoting good. It is sufficient for our enemies if they kill some of us and persuade the rest of us to dislike our neighbours. Their job is then accomplished.

Lo! thy dread empire, Chaos, is restored;

Light dies before thy uncreating word.

Since the Axis Powers stand for negation, for the absence of civilisation, they can establish their world upon the field of battle. We cannot. Victory in the field is everything for them. They have attained their end when they have spilled sufficient blood. Victory in the field is barely a beginning for us. It is essential, yet it leads nowhere in itself.

A war such as ours, a world-wide struggle for mastery, decides who is to have the chance to build the future. If the barbarian wins he has few post-war problems. He imposes the rule of pure force, irresponsible and secret, and the world reverts to anarchy. Power and piracy are simple dynamic aims with an immense appeal to the darkest places of the heart. They turn loose energies that will not flag so long as the power continully expands and the booty is unexhausted. When there are no more worlds to conquer and no more goods to steal, the pirates and their victims go down together.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL.

Lieut. General Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

The opening of the New Year shows Germany everywhere on the defensive and in many places in retreat. The remarkable offensive in the south brought the Russians great success and a measure of this can best he gauged by the number of prisoners taken and booty captured rather than by any assessment of territorial reconquest.

It is in respect of the human material captured that we can see the great differences between the Russian retreat of the last summer and the German retreat of the present time. When Von Bock was advancing east with great rapidity, the Germans never laid claim to any large number of prisoners in the Don-elbow but contented themselves with advertising the amount of Russian soil they had occupied. The Russians now advancing over the same terrain in the opposite direction are capturing German prisoners by tens of thousands and immense quantities of warlike stores. This gives the clue to the real différence between the two retreats.

SPAIN.

During the first week of December General Franco made a speech, hinting at the possibilities of a Royal Restoration. The re-establishment of the Cortes, and the popularity of the royal national anthem *Marcha Grandera*, further showed the possible methods by which General Franco and the Spaniards proposed to put their home in order. That all this has made the Fascists feel uncomfortable in Germany can be inferred from the Associated Press despatch from Ankara, indicating German pressure on Spain to hand over for their use the strategically situated Balearic islands. Spain's naval bases at Cadiz and Cartagena flank closely the focal areas at the Mediterranean and Atlantic ends of the Straits. Mahon, the defended port in the Balearic islands, is close to the routes from Gibraltar to Toulon and Marseilles and not remote from that which runs to Malta; Ceuta in Spanish Morocco is only 14 miles away from Gibraltar. In the Atlantic, Spain possesses the base at Ferol, which flanks the British route to the Mediterranean. The importance of the Canary Islands, lying at the junctions of trade routes in the Central Atlantic, can hardly be over-stated. **Fascist moves to gain some at least of these positions, considering the present trend of the Tunisian operations would hardly come as a surprise.**

A CRUCIAL YEAR FOR CHINA.

(From the Chinese National Herald.)

Militarily, the year 1942 has witnessed very little change in the respective positions of the Chinese and Japanese armies. The year has been marked by the absence of any large-scale fighting. However, while the Japanese failed to make any substantial gains during the year, China's power of resistance has been on the up-grade notwithstanding the severance of the Burma Road and the attempt at tightening the blockade of Free China by the enemy. One of the most significant developments during the year as far as the Chinese war theatre is concerned is the wresting of the mastery of the air from the Japanese by Sino-American air forces. With the year 1942 drawing to a close, the Chinese people are eagerly anticipating that success in the Burma campaign will radically alter the Chinese position and will make possible an earlier realization of the eagerly awaited counter-offensive on the Asiatic mainland.

SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE.

(*From the Observer*).

The overwhelming fact about Sir William Beveridge, the author of the report on " The Social Services," is that he is a man of action. Life is to him a series of campaigns against inefficiency and injustice. If he strikes an unfamiliar note in Whitehall, it is far more because he is the great captain who has left his troops, the administrator without a department, rather than the scholar who has wandered from his study. He is a great scholar. But knowledge to him is a means, not an end.

He lives in the future ; he has always done so. Yesterday is only of interest to him as a guide to to-morrow. He never talks about his own past achievements, not out of any false modesty but simply because it seems irrelevant to him.

When you see this white-haired, rosy-cheeked vigorous man of sixty-three dodging in and out of taxis, or bounding, rucksack on shoulder, up the steps of the Reform Club, it does not occur to you to wonder what Sir William was like as a young man, nor to think of him as a Scotsman born in India, the son of a Judge. His activities compel too much attention for one to look back. When you see him in his real element—presiding at an inquiry with Service high-ups or fuel magnates or famous social reformers appearing to give evidence—even a lifelong friend does not find leisure to recall the days of 1909-11 when the present Prime Minister brought in "the boy Beveridge" at the request of the Sidney Webbs to start the Labour Exchanges and get unemployment insurance going.

Again his recent plan for fuel rationing aroused much controversy, but neither Sir William nor anyone else was particularly concerned to compare it with his successful plan for food rationing in the last war. In the academic field he was Director of the London School of Economics from 1919 to 1937 and he created "the school,' as we know it to-day. But with his achievements there completed, he fulfils his role as master of University College, Oxford, without reference to them as precedents.

But from this buoyant freshness, do not infer volatility or lack of persistent personality. Nothing could be further from the truth. Always, ineluctably and irreducibly, he has been and is his distintive self. If he is asked to do a job he dees it in his own way—and he gets it done ! If its final consummation depends on the decision of a Government, as with fuel rationing, there may be delay, debate, negation. But it is early yet to pronounce fuel rationing as an exception to the rule, first established in 1909, that a Beveridge plan *always*

goes through. If it is some time before he finds favour again with a Government, he shrugs his shoulders and pushes ahead with some other job, which may already have been commissioned by the self-same Government.

One cannot help comparing him with that other great contemporary figure in the sphere of economics, theoretical and applied, Lord Keynes. Whereas Keynes is the deductive economist, starting always from first principles, Beveridge works inductively. For instance, he becomes the social investigator, probing poverty from Toynbee Hall in the slums of East London; then writes a book—"Unemployment: A Problem of Industry"; then invents the Labour Exchanges and the administration of unemployment insurance.

His features fit his faculties. The erect, longbacked head tells you of his power of assimilation. The broad fine forehead explains his ability for impromptu "dictation"—an art somewhere between literature and oratory, in which it is difficult to believe that even Mr. Churchill is his superior. The grey eyes and fighter's chin give you the born leader, to whom the opportunity of taking big decisions on his own initiative is the breath of life. If you had to name his weakness there is little doubt what an admirer would choose: he is and has always been constitutionally incapable of concealing his opinion of people he is working with. He lacks that particular form of cunning which is the stock-in-trade of the small-town politician.

"Outside the office" he is the softest-hearted, the gayest of men. But work has always been sacred, and those whose neglect or relative slowness hold up his dynamic progress pay a penalty which leaves on many weaker vessels a permanent scar.

Eighteen months ago Mr. Bevin appointed him Chairman of the Committee on Skilled Men in the Services. Mr. Greenwood at the same time asked him to undertake an inter-departmental enquiry into social insurance and other allied services. Neither appointment at that moment was particularly glamorous. To the average pundit who had passed sixty it would have looked as though the end had come; instead of that it appears that Sir William has stepped on to a new plane in our national life and revealed the plentitude of his powers at the moment when the nation most needs them.

AIR POWER.

(From the London Times.)

The newer the weapon, the more rapid is likely to be its development in the course of a great war in which the combatants possess the resources needed to expand it. The air arm has proved no exception to this rule. Its

powers and its functions alike have increased at once swiftly and steadily, whether it be regarded as independent or as the close ally of land or naval forces. In range, in speed, in altitude, in armament, it has made material progress; in strategy and tactics it has taken on new tasks, though it still possesses possibilities explored only on paper or in the minds of men. The pioneers who see visions and dream dreams about these possibilities are assets to the combatant in whose service they work, but they need behind them the technician and to an almost equal extent the man of general practical capacity War is greedy in its demands. The best is not enough for it; no resources suffice for it; when one goal is attained it immediately presents a second; and it generally calls for retrenchment or curtailment in one direction as the price of progress in another. The advance of the air arm can therefore never be unlimited, but must always be braked by the factor of priorities because it cannot live by itself and because the arms which make its existence possible have their own demands to make.

On the independent side the most remarkable development has been in day bombing by the allies. This has been carried out on quite different lines by the British and Americans; the former by surprise raids with low-flying aircraft, the fast, long-range Lancaster bombers; the latter by means of "precision" bombing from high altitudes by the Fortress and the Liberator. Each method has its strong points. The enemy, on his side, has been experimenting in increased altitude as a means of avoiding the fighter and has lately produced a bomber, the Junkers 86P, which can attain a height of 40,000 ft. He has also introduced a new element—and one of the most barbarous, since it is mainly directed against the most strictly non-military targets—in the tip-and-run raid, which requires counter-measures entirely different from those used against any other form of attack.

In night bombing the chief development has been in the size of the high-explosive bomb and the more deadly efficiency of the incendiary. It is now generally common ground that the night-bombing offensive against Germany is a necessity, but on the other hand that the results of bombing alone must always be indeterminate and incomplete. Sooner or later it must be clinched by other action. This is a lesson which the Japanese have thoroughly absorbed and which has stood them in good stead in the Pacific. It is also recognized that a bombing offensive loses in moral effect to an extent even greater than in material if it be allowed to slacken. Its standard must be maintained in the face of the worst difficulties and increased whenever this proves possible. In this respect the allied nations, with their expanding resources, are favourably placed and must drive their advantage home.

On the side of army co-operation the progress of the fighter-bomber has been marked. A stage has also been reached where the dive-bomber can be

rendered largely innocuous unless the side employing it possesses substantial air superiority. The special "tank-buster" of the Russians may or may not have taken a permanent place, but, whether it does or not, the fighter armed with a powerful, large-calibre cannon will certainly prove a menace to the armoured fighting vehicle. At sea the dive-bomber is a necessity and in combination with the torpedo-aircraft has become a deadly weapon. With the increased power of aircraft the importance of the aircraft-carrier, as the Pacific war has shown and is showing, has grown, but so has the value of the land-based fighther, the most formidable opponent of the aircraft which specialize in attack upon naval forces and merchant shipping.

Another use of the air arm illustrates once more the great and growing diversity of its functions. The independent airborne offensive had much prejudice and incredulity to overcome—not unintelligibly, since it furnishes one of the most revolutionary of the roles of the aircraft in war. Its immense power and flexibility were proved in the loss of Crete, and we should be the last people to under-estimate it. Yet it is not always realized that the attack of an airborne division is a major operation of the greatest complexity, whereas the attack of a division on land in the course of a big campaign scarcely finds its way into the official bulletin. Those who talk of the "lift" of hundreds of thousands of airborne troops and parachutists have little conception of what this means in terms of aircraft, and indeed such an operation would be possible only by a system of relays, which in its turn would presuppose the collapse of the defence. So far as can be seen at present airborne operations on a large scale are likely to be reserved for very special occasions, and it is to be noted that there has been none in this war apart from the attack on Crete. On a smaller scale they have as a rule only the aim of harassing the enemy or destroying some definite objective such as an ammunition dump, a water-pipe, or a bridge.

Finally, over and above these operational tasks, the original function for which the aircraft was first built, as a carrier, has recently declared itself more and more important. Seen in this aspect it is, above all, the tool of emergency, to move small numbers of troops rapidly, to bring ap urgently needed spares, to tide over what might otherwise be a fatal break in petrol supply, perhaps in the desert even to carry water. Far larger aircraft are likely to be used to carry heavier supplies over greater distances, but they must be kept outside the area of operations, where their losses might well be catastrophic. For medical purposes the aircraft may prove a boon, and for the wounded it may alleviate the rigours of a modern battlefield, but again it can only be used in circumstances of comparative safety. Thus this pervasive weapon enters more and more into military calculations and promises to become the dominant element in all. It provides the chief explanation why

the right settlement of priorities in production has challenged and at times baffled the higher direction of strategy as in no war before—especially among the Powers that started late in the race for armaments. In the end the true answer to issues of priority can only be an output so massive as almost to remove them. They can never be wholly removed, however, and their adjustment will remain the first article of successful planning.

SMALL COINS

(*Press Note-Jan. 22.*)

A general impression seems to have spread that the black market price of metals used in the minting of small coins has risen to such an extent that it has become profitable to melt all small coins.

This impression, which has doubtless been fostered by those who seek to make personal profit by selling small coins at a premium, is quite fallacious. The black market value of the metallic content of all nickel and nickel-brass subsidiary coins is far below the face value of such coins and there is not the remotest possibility that it will ever be otherwise.

Even in the case of the bronze pice, the black market value of the metallic content is not, in the majority of the larger centres in India, equal to the face value of the coin, although in a few isolated localities it is just possible that black market prices are so inflated as to have brought the metallic content value near to the face value.

The shortage of pice has been occasioned not by reason of its having been melted down, but because it has been hoarded in the hope that the black market price of copper may, at some future time, rise to a level which would make the melting of such coin profitable.

NEW MINTING.

In order to protect further issues or pice against hoarding on this account, it has been decided to issue a new design of pice which will weigh only 30 grains instead of 75 grains, and the black market value of the metallic content of this coin will be far below its face value.

The new pice will be round in shape with a diameter of .84 of an inch and will have a circular hole in the middle approximately .37 of an inch in

diameter. The obverse will bear a vine leaf wreath and on the reverse will appear the Imperial Crown, the word "India", the denomination expressed in English, Hindi and Urdu and the date.

Coins of the new design will come into circulation by the beginning of February.

WEIGHT REDUCED.

The standard weight of the two anna, one anna, half anna and quarter anna (or pice) pieces coined under the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, shall with effect from Jan. 23, 1943 be 90, 60, 45 and 30 grains troy, respectively, provided that in the making of the said coins a remedy not exceeding 1/40th of the standard weight shall be allowed.

TYPHOON, BRITAIN'S NEW FIGHTER.

Britain's long secret Typhoon fighter has come into the news.

The Typhoon which, it is now disclosed, has been in action since the Dieppe raid in last August, comes from Hawkers, makers of the famous Hurricane.

Its 24 cylinder engine gives it a speed of more than 400 miles per hour. The designer of the Typhoon is Mr. Sidney Camm, who also designed the Hurricane.

Experts say that he has produced a plane which "climbs like a rocket going almost straight up with a full war load."

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31- 1-43	Kudumiyamalai ..	7.00 ,,
,,	Parambur ...	7.30 ,,
1- 2-43	Vengalur ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Konapattu ...	7.30 ,,
2- 2-43	Nachchandupatti.	7.00 ,,
,,	Virachchilai ...	7.30 ,,
3- 2-43	C. S. M. High School.	10.00 a.m.
3- 2-43	Rani's High School.	10.15 a.m.
,,	College A English	10.15 ,,
,,	College B Tamil.	10.15 ,,
,,	Kodumbalur ...	7.00 p.m.
,,	Viralimalai ...	7.30 ,,
4- 2-43	Kalamavur ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Nallur ...	7.30 ,,
5- 2-43	Panayappatti ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Rangiyam ...	7.30 ,,

LECTURE CXXXII. (*Batch 3*)

6- 2-43	Municipal Office.	6.00 p.m.
7- 2-43	Alangudi ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Rasiamangalam.	7.30 ,,
8- 2-43	Annavasal ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Kilakkurichchi...	7.30 ,,
9- 2-43	Kulipirai ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Sevalur ...	7.30 ,,
10- 2-43	C. S. M. High School.	10.00 a.m.
,,	Rani's High School.	10.15 ,,
10- 2-43	College A English	10.15 a.m.
,,	College B Tamil.	10.15 ,,
,,	Ramachandra-puram.	7.00 p.m.
,,	Rayavaram ...	7.30 ,,
11- 2-43	Malaiyur ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Karambakkudi...	7.30 ,,
12- 2-43	Valaramanikkam.	7.00 ,,
,,	Embal ...	7.30 ,,

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30—1—43	Tirumayyam.
31—1—43	Virachchilai.
1—2—43	Mullangurichchi.
2—2—43	Konapattu.
3—2—43	Kilanilai-Puduppatti.
4—2—43	Alangudi.
5—2—43	Pudukkottai.
6—2—43	Vettamviduthi.
7—2—43	Embal.
8—2—43	Konnaiyur.
9—2—43	Ramachandrapuram.
10—2—43	Rayavaram.
11—2—43	Kulipirai.
12—2—43	Pappapatti.

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